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U.S.S.R. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUG 23 1960

COMMENT ON POWERS' TRIAL - SENTENCE

Telegrams to All

Moscow, Soviet European Service in German, Aug 20, 1960, 1000 GMT.

(Text) The trial of the U.S. spy pilot Francis Gary Powers is over. The grave crime committed by the accused has been published severely but justly. However, the Soviet court, faithful to the principles of socialist Jurisprudence and taking into consideration the criminal's repentance, spared the life which was not worth a penny to those who sent Powers to commit his sinister deed. The crime was not only against the Soviet Union but against society as a whole. Indeed it was a crime against all mankind, for flights of this type are not simply aggressive acts committed against the Soviet Union but are preparations for an atomic and rocket war.

It is no accident that the world public paid particular attention to a truly shattering moment during the trial. When Powers said that during the flight he operated the levers of the apparatus installed in the aircraft, the state prosecutor asked him: "Would you have been fully able to push a lever and drop an atom bomb?" "This could have been done," replied Powers without hesitation. Indeed, Dear listeners, this can be done when one recalls that U.S. military aircraft carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs are at the air night and day. The aggressive quarters of the United States, pursuing their bad policy of balancing on the brink of war, not only risk the lives of people like Powers but the lives of millions of completely innocent people. They are playing with the fate of the world.

The people who sent Powers to his potential death without any scruples, who instructed him to commit suicide in case his mission failed, are now shedding crocodile tears over his fate. President Eisenhower has expressed his regret at the harsh sentence passed on Powers, but the President fails to express regret at the fact that, by sending Powers into the airspace of the Soviet Union, he not only transgressed all rules of morality and international usages, but caused the collapse of the summit conference and smashed the hopes of the peoples.

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The State Department (unusually) promises Powers all possible future riches and undertakes not to prosecute him who, as caught red-handed, has been condemned by the service of the State Department. The press is doing everything in its power to defend Soviet legal methods, at least after the event, and to drown the voices of prominent lawyers who speak of the fair manner in which the trial was conducted.

However, discords can be heard even among this chorus. While Eisenhower expresses regret, Senator Fulbright calls the sentence lenient. A large number of such contradictions might be quoted, but that is not the point at issue. The clamor raised by the Western press is as if obeying a command, pursues a definite aim - everything is to be concentrated on Powers in order to divert attention from the most important matter, as openly stated by the Miami newspaper NEWS: "Regardless of how he justify espionage, we can nevertheless not take away from Russia the right to sentence him. All of us are in the dock with Powers."

This is precisely the point. Besides Powers, the entire foreign policy of the United States was in the dock. The Powers case is finished, and he has disappeared from the scene. The trial is over. Washington would like the matter to be left alone, but this hope is in vain. The trial of U.S. foreign policy continues and will continue. Powers pleaded guilty, but the people who direct U.S. foreign policy display no trace of repentance. On the contrary, they are doing everything possible to intensify the policy of the cold war and the armaments race.

Quite recently, U.S. Secretary of Defense Gates boasted that a new office for warfare was being set up to decide on targets in Russia against which U.S. strategic weapons are to be directed. Gates' boasts and sabre rattling do not intimidate anyone. They merely cause vigilance. His grand eloquence only proves once again the great importance of the Powers trial, which unmasked the criminal character of U.S. policy. Whether they like it or not, the leading personalities in Washington must ponder the consequences of this trial.

When the Powers case came up for trial, the U.S. press raised a clamor and asked whether Powers had not been exposed to moral pressure and whether he had not been brainwashed. It was proved in the course of the trial that these fairy tales were all lies. After all, Eisenhower himself refuted them. Using the phraseology of the U.S. press, one can only say that the Powers case provided a cool brainwashing for the leading politicians of the United States, and indeed, not only for them but for all those who are linked with Washington by complicated commitments, Western solidarity, direct assistance, or other connections.

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Regardless of the fact that Washington is now putting the best possible face on a very unpleasant matter, one must hope that the brainwashing will benefit both the people in Washington and their voluntary and involuntary accomplices. The trial of Powers and the sentence passed on him are a grave and insistent warning to all advocates of the cold war, to all organizers of espionage and provocations.

U.S. Leaders Responsible
Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 20, 1960, 0900 GMT

(TRUD editorial: "Shame on the Aggressors")

(Text): It is with these words of anger and condemnation of the American adventurists that Powers' sentence has been received throughout the world. The hiring of U.S. aggressive circles, who sold his honor and conscience for dollars, and who deliberately set out on a course of crime, has gotten what he deserved. Let all the Powers know the stern fate that awaits them if they try to encroach on the sovereignty of our country.

The trial lasted three days, and for three days the case was discussed by all peoples of the world. That is because the trial was dealing with matters that are at the moment of concern to all of mankind: an attempt by aggressors on the most sacred thing, peace.

With particularly convincing force, the adventurist course of U.S. ruling circles was shown at the trial: the circles who, by their provocative actions, are trying to bring mankind to the brink of catastrophe. People have understood that the playing with fire of imperialist circles is a very real danger to the world. The material evidence and the testimony of the accused proved incontrovertibly that in Washington offices preparations are being made for monstrous crimes against mankind, and that for dollars the Pentagon is buying up those who for a large sum are ready to repeat the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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The Moscow trial has shed further light on another fact. It is that other states, in providing their territories for U.S. military bases, for springboards for spy flights, have embarked on a dangerous game of brinkmanship along with the United States. The Soviet Government has already resolutely stated that co-participation in American aggression can end only for those who connive with and assist in the commission of hostile acts against the USSR. The facts revealed at the trial are causing many people to reflect on the thought that in diving into the whirlpool American ruling circles can drag in after them those who blindly follow their course.

TVD says in conclusion that the provocations by the American military are arousing the indignation of Soviet workers, but their confidence in their strength will not be shaken. Threats and blackmail will not frighten them. There will be a rocket and more for every other Powers. Evidence of the splendid successes of a people building communist society is the launching of the new space ship. Soviet people are engaged in tremendous creative work. They want happiness for themselves and for all peoples on earth and they vigilantly guard their achievements. Let the trial in Moscow serve as a stern warning to the aggressors.

Trial Unfortunate for Nixon

Moscow, Soviet Southeast Asian Service in Burmese, Aug. 19, 1960,
1000 GMT-B.

(Excerpts) The U.S. policymakers, although they are absent from the trial, have been brought before the court of world people for trial. Irrefutable proofs have been brought up both against Powers and the policymakers, thereby unmasking their true color. Like Powers they have also admitted their guilt, or it would be more correct to say that they have admitted their guilt when their lie that the U-2 spy plane was on a weather reconnaissance trip has failed.

It is true that U.S. policy makers are already in the dock and they could no longer deny their crime. Investigation, spying, provocation, and plotting are commanding the foreign policy of the United States, and American leaders have pitifully said that the trial of Powers would not restore the U.S. original prestige. But, what prestige could they claim, since they themselves have strangled the prestige and turned it into ashes by defaming their own country, abusing their own people, and rebelling against the prestige and morals of the American public.

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Nixon, vice president of the United States and presidential nominee of the Republican Party, is very unhappy about considering the trial of Powers as a trial of U.S. foreign policy. He expressed his hope to newsmen that the court would try Powers for his own deeds, and the Vice President is trying to close the open door. After all it is only the job of the court, and observers and lawyers who are witnessing the trial agreed that the case could not be (reversed?).

The court could not be blamed for the inseparable connection between the Powers case and the policy and works of those who have sent him to spy on the Soviet Union. It is bad luck for Mr. Nixon. Powers has given testimony before the court upon questioning. But, Eisenhower, Nixon, and others have given testimony although they were not questioned by the court. They have testified through their policy. The policy they have been pursuing and they would further pursue is unjust. Powers is now waiting the verdict of the court. The verdict will be given in accordance with the law and the crime committed. But, people have already given a verdict for the policy which Eisenhower, Nixon, and others have attempted to justify. Progressive people have denounced the policy as an aggressive one designed to accelerate international tension and undermine peace.

Air Reconnaissance Important

Moscow, Soviet European Service in Hungarian, Aug. 20, 1960, 1830 GMT--L

(Commentary: "The Technique of U.S. Espionage")

(Text) The mainsprings of the U.S. military machine are hidden in steel and concrete labyrinths under the Pentagon. Here, at the U.S. Air Force underground headquarters, there is a red telephone apparatus. Its receiver can be lifted for one purpose only: To give the order for war. Here is room B.C. 956. No outsider can ever enter this carefully guarded room.

In B.C. 956, which is the nerve center of U.S. intelligence, the threads of the espionage network embracing the whole world are converging. The U.S. Government is spending some three billion dollars yearly and is employing 100,000 permanent spies and an unspecified number of temporary agents to gather intelligence by all possible means.

By what means do they acquire the data which reach room B.C. 956 and other U.S. intelligence centers?

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The desk of Allen Dulles is decorated by a statue, a cloaked man with a dagger. In our days, the symbols of cloak and dagger are outmoded. The technique of espionage is being constantly perfected in the United States. The arsenal of the American intelligence center includes tiny microphones hidden in a tie pin and vast radio location mechanisms. In this arsenal the most important place is occupied by the various flying mechanisms, from balloons equipped with cameras, detectors, and radio transmitters to the reconnaissance planes whose role is high altitude flying. The well-known New York TIMES correspondent Hansen Baldwin reported that a new spy plane had been constructed, the U-2, for use at 30,000 meters. The Pentagon now wracks its brain to determine how to make a reconnaissance sputnik. This miniature satellite is equipped with television type instruments for surveying the Soviet territory. The U.S. intelligence service is toying with the idea of new air spying plans.

Although the Powers trial unmasked the Pentagon and the U.S. intelligence, the U.S. reactionary circles obstinately want to continue the flights over Soviet territory. They want to do this by planes from U.S. aircraft carriers stationed in neutral waters. It is also known that U.S. intelligence wants to see that some civil air passenger companies, whose planes are flying over the Soviet Union carry special equipment aboard their planes to photograph certain objects during their flights.

The U.S. intelligence service is not satisfied with the elaboration of the new plans for spying. Long before Powers' plane was shot down it resorted to yet another spy trick, known to Pentagon circles as "probing." The essence of this was reviewed in the July 13 issue of AVIATION WEEK. The plane destined for electro-magnetic reconnaissance is flying toward the important target and then dodges it in the last second to induce the nervous enemy to bring all its radar stations into operation. The paper does not explain what it means by "last second" but it is clear that it is mostly the second when the plane penetrates the interior of Soviet airspace. According to foreign press reports, the RB-47 also meant such a probing maneuver. This plane took off from Brize

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Those who uphold total spying by the United States maintain that their spying activity is justified because these are dictated by alleged defense interests. In reality, however, the Pentagon does not require the varied and broad intelligence information about Soviet military objects to avert a surprise attack against the United States and we immediately add that nobody prepares for such an attack--but to deliver a preventive blow in the future, under favorable circumstances, unexpectedly on the Soviet Union. Under the present conditions, Washington's activity in preparing a nuclear war is a serious threat to peace.

Bonn Position Unchanged

Moscow in German to Germany, Aug. 21, 1960, 1800 GMT-L

(Aleksandr Vladimirov commentary)

(Excerpt). Let us see what the reaction has been in the Federal Republic to the Powers case. This is essential if one bears in mind that the Federal Republic was directly involved in this spy flight since Powers himself admitted that he had flown to Wiesbaden and that he brought his U-2 from there to a U.S. airfield. Indeed there is even more to it than that. One has been able to read in the West German press that the U-2's continue to be stationed at U.S. airfields in the Federal Republic, particularly in the Palatinate. Well, what happened? Did the Federal Government by any chance demand that these spy planes be withdrawn, as the Japanese Government has done? Or has there been a Bonn protest against these spy flights, as Pakistan's Government has done? Neither the one, nor the other.

How have the official circles of the Federal Republic reacted to the Powers trial? First of all, the West German press started, as if by command, making a big ado that Powers had been processed, prepared, and brainwashed, and the whole trial was nothing but a piece of propaganda. However, the West German papers had to play a different tune, whether they liked it or not, when both the U.S. pilot himself, as well as his next-of-kin, testified that he had not been submitted to any kind of processing whatever, and when dozens of foreign jurists who had attended the trial acknowledged the complete absence of human emotions,

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It is no coincidence that these papers, which, as is known, are closest to the government, adopt this attitude. For it coincides with the praise these papers bestow upon the Polaris rocket. This brings the matter to its full circle, from the U.S. U-2 spy planes to the U.S. Polaris rockets with atomic warheads.

Public prosecutor Rudenko again recalled in his indictment speech at the Powers trial that the Soviet Government has more than once warned the governments of the countries that are allied through military pacts with the United States of the danger to which they expose themselves by the establishment of military bases on their territory. The Powers trial has vividly proved how right this warning has been. The future will show whether Bonn has any intention of drawing the appropriate conclusions from this trial.

Arab Press Rate

Moscow, Soviet Near Eastern Service in Arabic, Aug. 20, 1960, 0445 GMT-1

(Text) Commenting on the trial of American spy pilot Powers, the Damascus newspaper SAWT AL-ARAB says that spy flights endanger world peace. It adds that Powers made it clear that American reconnaissance planes are stationed at airports in CENTO countries.

Powers' plane started its journey from the Turkish airport of Adana. If need be, airports in Iran would be used for a similar purpose. The paper says this confirms the fears about military alliances, which intensify world tension.

The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA says Powers' crime is aimed not only at the Soviet Union, but also at the peoples of the world. The paper points out that the flight of American spy planes could have started a world war. This, as is well known, led to the blowing up of the summit conference, upon which the peoples had pinned great hopes.

The paper states that the United States is committing crimes against not only the inviolability of Soviet territory, but of Arab territory as well.

(Editor's Note-M.) Moscow Arabic at 1230 GMT on Aug. 20, in a report on the same Beirut AN-NIDA Powers' trial comment, added: "The writer says the Powers case affects Arab interests. He says that the U.S. spy state is committing crimes not only over Soviet territory, but over the territory of Arab countries as well." The broadcast quoted the article as saying "American spies are photographing our strategic positions and sending them to our enemy, Israel. American spies set off for the Soviet Union from airports in Arab countries, thereby exposing our countries to the risk of destruction.")

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Finns Demand Explanation

Moscow, Soviet European Service in Swedish, Aug. 21, 1960, 1100 GMT -L

(Text). The Finnish Foreign Ministry states it has received a reply note from the U.S. Government to the Finnish note asking for an explanation of the orders to Powers to land on a southern Finnish airfield if necessary. In its note the American Government tries to gloss over the gross violation of the sovereignty of another country by referring to the generally accepted practice according to which an aircraft in distress is allowed to land on the first available airfield.

However, it is obvious to everyone that this reference is unfounded because in this case there was no question of ordinary flights but of an aircraft which had penetrated into the Soviet Union for a hostile and aggressive purpose.

Salim Scores Aggression

Moscow, Soviet Near Eastern Service in Arabic, Aug. 20, 1960, 1930 GMT -L

(Recorded Interview with Maj. Salah Salim, chief editor of el-Jumhuriyah) (Excerpts). (Correspondent): Maj. Salah Salim would you tell us the reason for your visit to the Soviet capital?

(Salim): I was invited to attend the trial of the U.S. pilot Powers. I shall take the opportunity to get to know your country. In the past I was unable to achieve that.

(Correspondent): Can you give us your impressions about this trial in Moscow?

(Salim): This trial was not really the trial of the U.S. pilot Powers as much as it was the trial of U.S. aggressive policy, a policy which does not recognize international law or conventions. Its way has always been the way of aggression. This trial has exposed the dangerous role played by the states which are following the United States and which have surrendered their land and sovereignty so as to enable to United States to set up military bases and (word indistinct) to carry out aggression against other states from those bases.

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Even neutral countries were spared the aggression of the United States. This trial has proved that U.S. pilots have been used to violate the air space of neutral countries like Pakistan, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria and other (word indistinct). For this reason the U.S. pilot Powers was not in the dock. The real criminal in the dock is U.S. aggressive policy.

Ziliacus Says Trial Fair

Moscow, Soviet North American Service in English, Aug. 19, 1960, 2300 GMT

Comment by British M. P. Koni Ziliacus)

(Text) I can sum up my opinion of the trial under three aspects. The first is the legal or technical aspect. Now, I'm not a lawyer myself, I'm only a politician, but I have some conception of how we work the law in England and I also know, of course, that the conceptions of jurisprudence under Roman law on this continent are rather different and that in many ways Soviet law is much closer to French law than it is to British or American law.

But I did talk with a lot of jurists, including a British Queen's counsel who was at the court trial, and of course I saw the whole thing. And I would say that the unanimous opinion of the jurists of many countries was that this trial was conducted with the most scrupulous fairness. Indeed, the British Queen's counsel said they are leaning backward, they have been leaning backward, to give the defendant every chance and to give him the benefit of every doubt.

The stress laid on the defendant's upbringing and his background and his social conditions and all that is the sort of thing that is done in French law. It is not done nearly to the same extent in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, but it is of course a very human aspect of the law, and the net impression made was that the verdict was just and humane; that Powers fared rather better than he would have done or than his equivalent would have done if the situation had been reversed and the Americans had shot down a pilot engaged in the kind of mission that he was engaged in.

So much for the legal aspect of it. The second point, of course, is that the real indictment, the people who were really arraigned, were the cold warriors in the United States and their accomplices in other countries, because this trial did show up the sheer idiocy as well as the moral baseness and arrogance of this policy of constant aerial espionage along the shores and along the frontiers of the Soviet Union, let alone the sheer monstrosity of the claim, made by Secretary of State Herter and endorsed by President Eisenhower, that the United States was entitled to violate international law by flying over, by carrying out spy flights over the territory of the Soviet Union. (laughter) that the Soviet Union (should be forced?) to legalize such flights at President Eisenhower's suggestion.

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You know, when the President said the other day that he thought that he would like to have a plebiscite among the peoples of the world as to which system they preferred, the Soviet or the American, I would like somebody to suggest, since the United States claims to be doing this thing for the sake of protecting its allies and defending them, although it's never asked them about it, whether he wouldn't like to have a plebiscite in, say, Norway and Britain and a few other countries concerned as to whether we really want to have the Americans doing these things and having bases on our territory. So far as Britain is concerned, at any rate, I'm absolutely certain that the result would be (the public would) get rid of the American bases (word indistinct) to this kind of thing.

The third point is the horrifying light that the trial cast on the characteristics and shortcomings of the "It's all right, Jack" civilization, the attitude which is particularly strong in the United States but which exists in all of the Western countries and is becoming a problem in my own country, in Britain. It's the attitude expressed in the old English saying about each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. After all, capitalism does base the whole of society on the private profit-making motive of the individual, and it hammered home the idea that if only every man does his best to better his own material conditions, by some curious process the greatest good of the greatest number will result. Well that never made much sense except from the point of view of the middle class, but in present day conditions this philosophy has produced the kind of monstrosity that we see in the case of Powers, because the horrifying thing about this lad is that he is typical. (Further development of this theme omitted)

And when he was asked--this to me was one of the most dramatic moments of the trial--when he was asked, did it never occur to you what might be the consequences to world peace of your undertaking this flight on the eve of the summit conference, he said--with a note of stifled bitterness and despair in his voice--he said, "My chiefs ought to have thought of that before they gave me such orders." The boy and I'm sure that was sincere, I'm sure that was a cry of the heart. The boy

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strengthen the already powerful movement in our country for getting rid of the American bases, turning our back on the nuclear deterrent strategy and refusing to be committed any longer to war by allies who will not come to terms with us on how to make peace with the Soviet Union.

Patterson Praises Soviet Justice

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, Aug. 19, 1960, 1605 GMT

(Text) Moscow--William Patterson, a New York lawyer who attended the Powers trial, declared that these court hearings testified to the magnanimity of Soviet justice. Patterson stresses that the prosecution had every reason to demand a death penalty. The American lawyer says that the sentence passed on Powers was exceptionally mild.

Patterson believes that such a sentence is explained by the might of the Soviet Union, the USSR's desire for peace and peaceful coexistence, as well as by the fact that Powers was only an instrument of the American military.

Characterizing the personality of the defendant, Patterson says that Powers had no ideals or convictions of his own. His idol was the dollar. It is regretful and horrible, Patterson stressed, that millions of young Americans are brought up in such a way that they are ready to do anything for dollars.

(Editor's Note--1: Moscow Soviet North American Service in English at 2300 GMT on Aug. 20 states that Patterson also stated: "The trial of Francis Gary Powers took place in an atmosphere of great objectivity. The summation of the prosecution shows the great strength of the political power of the Soviet Union. It shows the Soviet Union desires peace and coexistence with all nations. It showed a recognition that Powers acted not as a free agent but as a tool for forces in American life who want war and who do not desire peace. The defense made a very adequate plea that Powers be dealt with leniently. It is my belief that Powers' act shows that American youth is not educated but rather mis-educated, that it has no concept of honor, of justice, of humanity or of right.")

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Hargens Says Trial Meticulous

Moscow, in German to Germany, Aug. 22, 1960, 1000 GMT - L

(Christian Vilhelm Hargens, advocate of the Danish Supreme Court, on the Powers trial)

(Summary) I attended all sessions and was surprised at the meticulousness with which the trial was conducted. The trial was well prepared by a number of commissions, which submitted the results of their investigations. Every word at the trial was translated into English by the two experienced translators. As a lawyer I was particularly interested in the defense and I must say that Powers' counsel was outstanding. His address was excellent and effective. Powers could not have had a better lawyer. One cannot but say that the defendant was sentenced with complete justice. The sentence was lenient if one considers the gravity of his crime.

"Although I am convinced that Powers kept many things back, he nevertheless confessed frankly that he had committed a crime and he understood the nature of the crime." Summing up one's impressions of the trial, it must be stated that all demands which could be made for a just trial, whether in the East or the West, were met.

"Anyone who attended the trial finds it difficult not to make comparisons. Above all, I am impelled to compare it with the Rosenberg case. Everyone will remember how those two innocent people were sentenced on the basis of completely unproved accusations, and everyone will remember that they were sentenced to death as the result of an indictment, the credibility of which does not bear any comparison whatsoever with the lawful character of the charge against Powers who was sentenced to 10 years of deprivation of freedom, including 3 years in prison."

"The thoughts which I expressed here are not subjective, because I have talked to many lawyers from various countries and whomever I talked to said exactly the same thing: The trial was conducted in an unimpeachable manner and cannot give rise to any objections."

Rogers Hails Grinev's Defense

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, Aug. 19, 1960, 1920 GMT - L

(Text) Frank Rogers, the lawyer of the Powers family, told a group of Soviet newsmen that a few months before their arrival in the Soviet Union his colleague Alexander Parker and he had studied the Soviet court procedure.

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It must be said, Rogers pointed out, that it was strictly observed at the trial. Rogers said that his colleague and himself were of high opinion about Mikhail Grinev. No other, he said, could have put up a better defense than did Grinev. He fulfilled his professional duty and did it well.

USSR COVERAGE OF AUG. 19 PROCEEDINGS

Home Service Report

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 19, 1960, 2000 GMT - L

(Recorded reportage from the Hall of Columns of Trade Union House)

(Excerpts). Commentator. The entrance of the judges. For three days running, these words have been spoken at the beginning of each hearing. They produced a threatening reverberation in the ears of Powers' of all calibers, big and small, all those who have made war their business, who are gambling on the black stock exchange of death for bigger profits, turning the grief and tears of mothers into streams of gold to enrich arms merchants. The echo of these words has resounded throughout the world, for some as a call of justice, for some a hope for the victory of law, and for some as the toll of the funeral bell. What has been buried is the idea that one can go unpunished for committing crimes against peace, that one can go unpunished for violating the sacred frontiers of our homeland.

The state prosecutor, an outstanding lawyer who gained world fame as long ago as the trial of the major Hitlerite war criminals in Nuremberg, Roman Andreyevich Rudenko, begins his speech for the prosecution. With head bowed, the defendant listens to it, a small black figure against the light background of the white-columned hall. He is obviously ashamed, painfully ashamed.

In his speech, the procurator general quoted incontrovertible facts proving that U.S. state organs and military offices took part in preparations for the criminal flight as well as his majesty moneybags himself. The aircraft which Powers flew was made by the Lockheed firm. The managers of this large California company assumed the obligation not only of manufacturing the spy plane but also of training its pilot. It is not here that one of the Lockheed company bosses

The prosecutor continues to speak. I am looking toward the balcony at a young man with a thin moustache. He is an American journalist. At the beginning of Rudenko's speech, he hastily took out his notebook and his pen. Ten minutes have passed and his notebook is still empty. 20 minutes, and it is still empty. But this American blushes! Finally he takes his notebook and fans himself. (Recording of Rudenko stating that the U.S. Government inspired and organized Powers' crimes omitted.)

More and more absolutely irrefutable proofs are quoted by the prosecutor general. We are sitting next to the box where the members of family of defendant Powers are. His mother, a woman with white hair, is tormented by shame. Each word of the prosecutor falls on her heart like a stone. In fact, the purpose of that speech is to protect millions of others from the torment to which the bosses of Washington have condemned this woman. Soviet justice is being done in this hall so that smiles, not tears, may be seen on the faces of others; Russian or American, Japanese or Cuban, Congolese or British; all those who think of peace, not of war.

(Recording of Rudenko asking the court to sentence Powers to 15 years imprisonment omitted)

Commentator: The hall is applauding. That is not customary at a trial, but those who are present in this hall could not refrain from applauding. Those applauding are Soviet people who admire the strength and logic of the ideas of socialism heard in the vivid speech made by the USSR procurator general. Those applauding also include foreigners, people who are very remote from the (sensations?) in our country, even blind bourgeois journalists whose editors had told them not to spare any effort in their attempts to blacken Soviet legal procedure.

They applaud the humanity of socialist law which tries criminals for their crimes and never proceeds from considerations of hatred and revenge. The procurator had every reason to demand exceptional punishment, the death sentence, and did not demand it. He did not demand it because Soviet law does not seek revenge.

Mikhail Ilyich Grinev, the defendant's counsel, begins his speech. It is difficult to act as counsel for the defense in a trial in which the defendant's great guilt has been proved so fully and clearly, but Soviet law demands that counsel for the defense should seek and find all circumstances which may mitigate the guilt of the defendant, if they exist.

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Grinev: Comrade presiding judge, comrades people's assessors of the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court! I will not conceal from you the extremely difficult and unprecedentedly complex situation in which counsel for the defense finds himself in this case. Defendant Powers is accused of a serious crime, of intruding into USSR airspace with a view to gathering espionage information and carrying out aerial photography of industrial and defense objectives as well as gathering other data of an espionage order.

Commentator: The hall listens attentively to the speech of counsel for the defense.

Grinev: it is regrettable that it is only Powers who sits in the defendant's dock. If those who sent him to his crime were sitting beside him one could be sure that the position of defendant Powers would be different for he would then occupy a place of secondary importance and could consequently doubtless rely on a considerable mitigation of his punishment. First of all, I would like to draw the court's attention to the defendant's age. Powers is still young. Quite recently he had his 31st birthday. I also believe it my duty to remind the court of the fact that when he signed his contract with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency he did not know the true aims of the tasks given to him.

When I, as Powers' counsel, ask for a mitigation of his punishment, I proceed not only from the motives of the crime, the circumstances in which it was committed, and Powers' behavior after his detention. I also proceed from the strength, might, and power of the USSR and from the proposition that initiative and strength are now in the hands of peace-loving forces, the camp of peace and socialism. That, comrade judges, is why I again ask you to take into account, when you pass sentence, the considerations I put forward and to apply to Powers a milder measure of punishment than the one demanded by the state prosecutor.

Commentator: The defendant waits for the moment when the presiding judge will allow him to speak in conclusion. Oh, how those who sent Powers on his senseless flight have feared this moment. They provided him with a poisoned pin. They fitted an explosive device to his airplane. They hoped for, wanted, thirsted for his death, and now they would without a doubt be overjoyed at a death sentence. Criminals like to know that none will be wiser. Powers' death was necessary to them to draw the punishing sword from the chief criminals in this trial, from those who

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(Powers' voice, taken from the English, translated into Russian phrase by phrase) You've heard all the evidence in the case, and now you must decide what my punishment is to be. I answer that I have committed a grave crime and must be punished for it. I ask the court to weigh all the evidence and take into consideration not only the fact that I have committed the crime but also the circumstances which led me to do so. I (answer) that the Russian people (count?) me as an enemy. I can understand that, but I would like to stress the fact that I do not feel nor have I ever felt any enmity whatsoever for the Russian people. I plead with the court to judge me not as an enemy but as a human being who is not a personal enemy of the Russian people, who has never had any charges brought against him in any court, and who is deeply repentant and supremely sorry for what he has done.

(Commentator repeats Powers' last sentence, which was not translated, and continues.) The court leaves for consultation. Those present in the hall go out into the foyer. All are awaiting the decision of the court which is to fairly judge the crime committed by Francis Gary Powers.

But somebody brings joyous news. A new Soviet spaceship, a new step by the Soviet people in the conquering of interplanetary space. The faces of the journalists are confused. They do not know whether to go and get detailed information on the new feat of Soviet scientists or to wait for the verdict. When necessary, the journalist must deal with both jobs at once, and I hear of a correspondent dictating an account of the court proceedings on the telephone who interrupts his dispatch and almost shouts into the mouthpiece: "Stop. I have a flash. A new Soviet spaceship." He pronounces the word "korabl" (Russian for ship). It has already become international.

At one time, the bourgeois press wrote of a miraculous coincidence in the Soviet space program. "Well, gentlemen, you may regard this event as a coincidence also. At the time Soviet technicians and engineers launched yet another peaceful star, the Soviet court proclaimed a verdict on an American who used American machinery for aggression against a peaceful people, for a provocation against peaceful toil. There was no need for Powers to be at the bar. He could be preparing for space flights. His experience and health are suitable for such a purpose, but he has become a criminal, a spy. He was pushed onto this road by those who threaten universal peace. He was pushed on this road by the whole savage system of capitalism."

The Hall of Columns is crowded once again. The concluding part of the verdict states: (Conclusion of verdict omitted)

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Commentator: The sentence passed on Powers sounds as a warning to all those who intend to encroach upon the Soviet Union's borders, on our people's peaceful toil. It will cool the ardor of small and big Powers beyond the ocean.

The trial has ended. American imperialism has been condemned.

Coverage of Trial:

(Editor's Note - M/H) Several regional transmitters relay Moscow Radio's broadcast of recorded excerpts of Powers' testimony and Moscow Radio's broadcast of the indictment Aug. 19.

Several Soviet regional transmitters also carry a Moscow relay - an announcer's reading of Prosecutor Rudenko's final summation on Aug. 19. Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Ulan Ude, and Vladivostok extend their usual Moscow relay time to air Rudenko's remarks. Petropavlovsk breaks into regular local program time. Birobidzhen, Yakutsk, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk do not carry the Moscow relay, but continue with locally originated programs.

Soviet regional transmitters, in general, refrain from commenting independently on the trial of Francis G. Powers during the trial, but relay Moscow Home Service accounts or give translated vernacular versions. Several transmitters report that the local press carries official TASS reports on the trial.

On Aug. 20, Soviet regional transmitters report workers meetings and comment on the sentence passed on Powers, unanimously claiming that the sentence is just, that Powers had a fair trial, and that the conduct of the Soviet court of justice was very humane. All Soviet regional commentaries make a point that in the dock with Powers were the ruling circles of the United States.

An Aug. 20 late evening newscast from Baku reports that workers at the Lenin textile combine met to discuss the sentence as soon as newspapers arrived at the plant. Expressing general satisfaction at the sentence, workers said that the sentence was aimed also against those who take part in provocations against the Soviet motherland. "At the same time the decision of the court has shown the whole world the humanitarian attitude of the Soviet people toward persons like Powers, a simple instrument in the hands of the warmongers."

Regional commentaries have made no allusion to the future prospects of American-Soviet relations, but some commentaries state that the Soviet people wish to live in peace and maintain good relations with other nations.

USSR PROTESTS U.S. AGGRESSIVE ACTS

Moscow, Soviet European Service in English, Aug. 22, 1960, 1830 GMT--1

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(Yakov Viktorov Commentary)

(Text) Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has sent a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations, asking him to include on the agenda of the coming 15th session of the General Assembly the question of the aggressive acts of the United States against the Soviet Union which constitute a danger to peace.

The trial of the American spy pilot Powers in Moscow clearly showed that the violations of the Soviet frontier by American military planes were direct acts of aggression endangering world peace. The evidence in the case showed that the ruling circles of America put in jeopardy not merely the lives of their secret agents but the lives of millions of people and the fate of the world.

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Even before the trial of Powers, the government of the United States, owing to incontrovertible proof, was compelled to admit the fact of the incursion into Soviet territory and the espionage purposes of the flight made by the U-2 piloted by Powers. It was also compelled to admit the falsehood of the first account of the flight as having been of an innocent nature.

In the course of the trial, the disgraceful foreign policy of the United States and its menace to peace became particularly evident. The Powers trial also showed that the United States not only so blatantly infringes international law and breaks the obligations imposed on it by the U.S. Charter but also draws into its dangerous adventurous game its allies in the aggressive military blocs. While the Powers trial shows the complicity of Turkey and Pakistan, the incursion into Soviet airspace of the U.S. RB-47 bomber revealed the complicity of Britain.

By the way, some British papers, the OBSERVER for one, are saying now that the trial is over, why not cut down the whole thing to oblivion and pave the way for relaxing international tension. This is a very suspicious kind of condescension. Naturally, those who are compromised by the story of Powers' flight would like the whole matter to be consigned to oblivion, but the cause of peace would not gain from this. On the contrary, it would lose. For those who sent Powers were counting on this very thing, that their criminal acts would be carried out with impunity.

It must also be remembered that the ruling circles of the United States declared the acts of aggression carried out by them as their considered policy. They gave their acts the status of official policy. Moreover, they also showed this by their subsequent actions. Is it not a fact that after President Eisenhower had announced the discontinuation of the flights like that of the U-2 and after the Security Council had passed a resolution on May 27 demanding that all countries respect state sovereignty, the United States continued its provocative acts against the USSR?

Wasn't this shown by the incursion into the Soviet airspace by the U.S. RB-47 bomber? It is impossible to tolerate acts menacing world peace and security and defying international law and the U.N. Charter. It is time that steps were taken to stop such a policy. This is the direct business of the United Nations and of the General Assembly in particular.

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(Editor's Note--L: Moscow Soviet European Service in English at 1830 GMT on Aug. 22 adds the following to the end of the above commentary: If an end is not put to the policy of the United States, which found expression in the aggressive acts against the USSR, there may be serious consequences for world peace. The USSR's reference of the aggressive acts of the United States to the General Assembly is all the more natural and timely in that the U.S. ruling circles are now making every effort to return the world to the worst period of the cold war. U.S. diplomacy is again hastening to drag out of its arsenal of mud-throwing weapons that abortion of a Hungarian question with which they wish to disgrace the agenda of the General Assembly. However, there is no Hungarian question. It is a mere invention of the Washington politicians. With the help of cheap tricks, the U.S. ruling circles want to ward off the wrath of the peoples who are indignant at the cynical and irresponsible policy of the State Department and the Pentagon.)

TEST BAN CONFERENCE TO TAKE RECESS

Moscow, TASS, Radiotele-type in English to Europe, Aug. 22, 1960,
1949 GMT--L

(Text) Geneva--A routine meeting of the three-power test ban conference was held at the Palace of Nations on Aug. 22. It is understood that the Soviet delegate, S.K. Tsarapkin, who spoke at this meeting, pointed out that the delegations of the United States and Great Britain have suggested that the conference recess until Sept. 27. The Soviet Government, Tsarapkin said, would prefer to have no recess in the work of the conference, but since the British and U.S. delegations suggest such a recess, the USSR will not object.

The Soviet delegate noted that the reason why the three-power conference failed to accomplish its mission in the 22 months of its work, during which it held 246 meetings, lay not in "technical difficulties" mentioned by the U.S. delegate. This, Tsarapkin pointed out, is the result of the influence of militaristic forces which stubbornly and steadfastly resist the banning of all nuclear tests.